

ART. IX.—*Descriptions of New Species of Lepidoptera.*

By ALFRED PHILPOTT.

Communicated by Dr. W. B. Benham, F.R.S.

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HYDRIOMENIDAE.

Hydriomena canescens n. sp.

♂. 29 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen rather dark grey. Antennae, ciliations 1. Legs grey, tarsi annulated with ochreous-white. Forewings triangular, costa subsinuate, apex obtuse, termen subsinuate, oblique, *brownish-grey*; a broad curved basal band obscurely paler: *veins interruptedly blackish*; second line thin, obscure, ochreous, anteriorly margined with white; indications of alternate ochreous and white lines between this and termen; a black line round termen, interrupted by ochreous dots on veins: cilia dark grey with a faint paler median line. Hindwings whitish-grey, darker terminally: numerous alternate waved darker and paler lines: terminal area and cilia similar to forewings.

Near *H. hemizona* Meyr., but the ground-colour is wholly different, and there are many minor distinctions.

Queenstown, in March. A single specimen taken by Mr. M. O. Pascoe, in whose collection the type remains.

H. praerupta n. sp.

♂. 33-34 mm. Head yellowish-green. Palpi yellowish-green mixed with brown. Antennae brown, ochreous-tinged. Thorax yellowish-green mixed with black. Abdomen ochreous. Legs ochreous-grey, more or less infuscated. Forewings triangular, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly bowed; *yellowish-green*; *markings dark olive-green*; a curved irregular band near base, preceded by an obscure line; space between basal and median bands pale ground-colour with suffused dark median area; median band broad, anterior margin curved, with strong indentations above and below middle, posterior margin irregularly curved, *with strong bidentate projection at middle*; subterminal line greenish-white, subdentate, broadly margined anteriorly with dark suffusion which almost touches projection of median band, thus nearly interrupting the stripe of pale ground-colour; an oblique dark striga from below apex to terminal line, *delimiting a pale subtriangular apical patch*; a crenate blackish terminal line: cilia yellowish-green with some dark scales. Hindwings grey-whitish; a waved fuscous median line and several similar but imperfect preceding and following lines; a thin blackish crenate line on termen: cilia ochreous-grey.

Closely related to *H. callichlora* (Butl.), from which it can be best separated by the pale apical area, the more dentate subterminal line, and the stronger projection of the posterior margin of the median band. The species may be regarded as the mountain representative of *callichlora*.

Mount Cleughearn, Hunter Mountains. Two males in January, 1916. A single male in Mr. M. O. Pascoe's collection was taken at Lake Howden in November, 1912. Type in coll. A. Philpott.

Notoreas incompta n. sp.

♂ ♀. 26–31 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen white densely irrorated with black. Antennae black, finely annulated with white, *pectinations in ♂ rather short*. Legs black, irrorated with white, tibiae and tarsi annulated with ochreous-white. Forewings triangular, costa subsinuate, termen evenly rounded, oblique, *white, densely irrorated with black*, especially on median band and terminal area; an irregular curved black basal line, median portion mixed with brownish-ochreous; an obscure double dentate evenly-curved black line at $\frac{1}{4}$; median band more or less suffused with ochreous, inner margin waved, regularly curved, outer margin twice angularly projecting above middle, more or less incurved beneath; subterminal line obscure, interrupted, white; veins blackish interrupted with white; cilia white barred with black and with a thin median black line. Hindwings greyish-fuscous, terminal area dark fuscous; a pale median fascia and some obscure darker lines on apical half; in some specimens the median area is tinged with brownish-ochreous; cilia as in forewings. Undersides grey-whitish, terminal area broadly fuscous; a black discal dot; some obscure waved dark lines before middle; a prominent waved irregularly-curved black line beyond middle; subterminal line more distinct than on upper surface.

Hardly distinguishable in coloration from *N. orphnaea* (Meyr.), but easily separable by the shorter antennal pectinations and the lesser development of the palpal hairs. It is considerably larger than *N. anthracias* (Meyr.), and the markings are less clearly defined.

I am indebted to Mr. R. Gibb, Curator of the Southland Museum, for the opportunity of describing this interesting form, two of each sex having been taken by him on the Kepler Mountains, at an elevation of about 3,000 ft., in January. Types, ♂ (1483) and ♀ (1484) in coll. Southland Museum.

PYRAUSTIDAE.

Scoparia declivis n. sp.

♂. 28–32 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax brown densely sprinkled with white. Antennae brown. Abdomen pale whitish-ochreous, grey beneath. Legs grey mixed with fuscous, tarsi with pale annulations. Forewings elongate, triangular, costa hardly arched, subsinuate, apex obtuse, termen almost straight, rounded beneath; *fuscous-brown irrorated with white*; basal area to first line rather pale; *first line whitish, straight, outwardly oblique*; stigmata obscure or obsolete; reniform represented by a dark transverse mark; second line curved, deeply indented beneath costa, white; subterminal broad, parallel to termen, suffused, whitish; a series of indistinct dark dots round termen; cilia grey with two fuscous lines. Hindwings pale whitish-ochreous; cilia pale whitish-ochreous with two darker lines.

A browner species than *S. petrina* (Meyr.), and differing also in the straight first line.

The type specimen was taken at Commissioners Creek (Wakatipu) in February by Mr. W. G. Howes. I have also an example from Macetown, taken, also in February, by Mr. H. Hamilton.

Scoparia scripta n. sp.

♂ ♀. 29–32 mm. Head ochreous-grey-whitish. Palpi moderate, maxillaries white, labials white within, brownish-black without. Antennae ochreous-whitish, ciliations in ♂ $\frac{3}{4}$. Thorax brownish-grey. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs ochreous-white, much infuscated, tarsi banded with fuscous.

Forewings elongate, triangular, costa subsinuate, apex subacute, termen sinuate, slightly oblique, rounded at tornus; pale ochreous densely sprinkled with fuscous and more or less suffused with white on costal half; a thick black basal streak from costa, curving to centre of wing, thence straight to about $\frac{1}{4}$, apex acute; first line faintly whitish, posteriorly fuscous-margined, from costa at $\frac{1}{4}$ strongly outwardly oblique for about $\frac{2}{3}$, thence sharply angulated to dorsum before middle; *orbicular large, touching first line, oval, black, pale-centred, lower half thick, prominent, upper half hardly traceable*; claviform obsolete; *reniform irregularly X-shaped, large, black, upper and lower halves filled with fuscous, inner lower arm produced so as sometimes to touch orbicular*; second line indistinctly whitish, preceded by a series of cuneate black dots, sharply indented beneath costa; a series of roundish black dots on termen: cilia ochreous mixed with fuscous: two indistinct darker lines. Hindwings pale whitish-ochreous; lunule, subterminal line, and terminal band infuscated: cilia as in forewings but rather paler.

Closely related to *S. rotuella* (Feld.) and *S. clavatu* Philp. From the former it may be distinguished by the disconnected orbicular and reniform, and from the latter by the acutely pointed basal streak.

Hunter Mountains, in January. Four males and one female taken in damp gullies at about 3,000 ft

Scoparia caliginosa n. sp.

♂. 17 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, and thorax ferruginous-brown mixed with grey. Abdomen ferruginous-brown. Legs grey-brown, tarsi obscurely annulated with paler. Forewings moderate, triangular, costa almost straight, apex obtuse, termen straight, slightly oblique, ferruginous-brown densely irrorated with whitish on basal $\frac{3}{4}$; a short oblique brown fascia from costa at base; first line obscurely paler, curved, indented at middle, suffusedly margined posteriorly with ferruginous-brown; orbicular indistinct; claviform irregular, blackish on fold; reniform obscurely 8-shaped, ferruginous-brown, pale-centred; *second line parallel to termen, subsinuate, interruptedly margined with ferruginous-brown anteriorly, whitish*; subterminal line close to termen, indistinct, whitish: cilia fuscous-grey with darker basal line. Hindwings fuscous-grey, darker terminally: cilia grey with two darker lines.

Near *S. ergatis* Meyr. and *S. organaea* Meyr., but separated from both by the form of the second line.

A single male received from Mr. J. H. Lewis. Locality doubtful, but probably Matakanni.

TORTRICIDAE.

Eurythecta curva n. sp.

♂. 14–15 mm. Head and palpi ochreous. Antennae fuscous, ciliations $2\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax whitish-ochreous. Abdomen grey-whitish, anal tuft ochreous. Legs ochreous-whitish. Forewings, costa strongly arched at base, apex round-pointed, termen straight, oblique *ochreous-whitish with scattered fuscous scales*; a rather bright ochreous mark in disc above middle from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$; sometimes a similar but more obscure mark below middle: the fuscous scales sometimes tend to form lines on veins: cilia whitish-ochreous with two darker lines. Hindwings, termen markedly sinuate, greyish-fuscous: cilia as in forewings.

Nearest to *E. eremana* (Meyr.), but differing in size and wing-shape.

Hunter Mountains, in January. Fairly common on low herbage at 3,500 ft.

Epichorista theatralis n. sp.

♀. 14 mm. Head, palpi. and thorax ochreous. Antennae fuscous, annulated with ochreous towards base. Abdomen fuscous-grey. Legs grey-whitish. Forewings moderately arched at base, apex rectangular, termen almost straight, hardly oblique, *rather bright ochreous; markings silvery metallic but rendered obscure by an admixture of ground-colour*; a broad fascia from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{2}$ dorsum; a narrow fascia from $\frac{1}{2}$ costa, strongly outwardly oblique to middle of wing at $\frac{3}{4}$, thence angled downwards to dorsum before tornus; a slightly curved subterminal line: cilia bright ochreous. Hindwings dark greyish-fuscous: cilia greyish-fuscous with a darker basal line, ochreous round apex.

Apparently nearest to *E. emphanes* (Meyr.), but entirely different in coloration. A single male being all the material available, the generic position of the species must for the present be regarded as provisional.

Hunter Mountains, in January. The type was secured in *Nothofagus* forest at about 2,750 ft.

GELECHIADAE.

Gelechia sparsa n. sp.

♂. 10-11 mm. Head and thorax white densely mixed with brown. Palpi white, brown beneath. Antennae fuscous with some admixture of whitish. Abdomen fuscous. Legs pale fuscous, tarsi obscurely annulated with whitish. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa slightly arched, apex acute, termen extremely oblique; *white densely irrorated with fuscous and ferruginous-brown; an outwardly-oblique ferruginous-brown fascia from middle of dorsum, reaching half across wing; a blotch of similar colour at tornus*: cilia grey-whitish sprinkled with fuscous. Hindwings, termen strongly and angularly emarginate, fuscous: cilia fuscous-grey.

Not closely approaching any other *Gelechia*; perhaps nearest to *G. glauco-terma* Meyr.

Dunedin, in November. Three males taken by Mr. C. C. Fenwick, whose collection contains the type.

OECOPHORIDAE.

Borkhausenia honorata n. sp.

♂. 12 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, and thorax dark bronzy-brown. Abdomen dark fuscous. Legs fuscous, tarsi annulated with yellow. Forewings moderate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, oblique, dark fuscous-brown; *a broad yellow stripe along dorsum, indented above before middle and tornus; an irregular yellow blotch beneath costa at $\frac{1}{3}$ and a similar one before $\frac{2}{3}$, both sometimes absent; a broad straight yellow fascia from costa at $\frac{1}{5}$, parallel to termen, reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ across wing*: cilia fuscous. Hindwings and cilia dark fuscous.

Allied to *B. chrysogramma* Meyr., but differing entirely in the arrangement of the yellow markings.

Two examples secured in the neighbourhood of Invercargill, and a third at Knife and Steel Boat-harbour (Fiord County). All taken in forest in December. Mr. G. V. Hudson has a specimen from Lake Harris, taken in January, 1906, this being the first of the species to be brought to light.

Borkhausenia sabulosa n. sp.

♂ ♀. 10-11 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen greyish-brown. Antennae greyish-brown annulated with darker. Legs grey-brown, tarsi obscurely annulated with ochreous. Forewings moderate, in ♀ lanceolate,

costa strongly arched, apex obtuse, termen very oblique, *greyish-brown with numerous scattered ochreous scales, especially in ♀; in ♂ thickly and irregularly sprinkled with fuscous-brown*: cilia grey with fuscous sprinkling. Hindwings fuscous-grey: cilia grey with darker basal line.

Approaches *B. melanamma* Meyr., but is smaller, and differs in the peculiar speckled appearance.

Central Otago. Taken commonly by Mr. J. H. Lewis. to whose liberality I am indebted for the type of the species.

Trachypepla semilauta n. sp.

♂ ♀. 15–16 mm. Head ochreous-white. Palpi ochreous-white infuscated at base beneath and with a fuscous band before apex. Antennae fuscous, obscurely annulated with ochreous, ciliations in ♂ $2\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax fuscous mixed with ochreous. Abdomen fuscous-grey. Legs whitish-grey with some infuscation. Forewings rather broad, costa moderately arched, apex subacute, termen almost straight, strongly oblique; *white, faintly tinged with yellowish; base narrowly fuscous-black, extending on costa to $\frac{1}{5}$; an outwardly-angulated fuscous-black fascia from dorsum at middle, not reaching costa, broadest on dorsum where it is sometimes bright ochreous; a triangular black fascia from costa at $\frac{1}{2}$, its apex, which encloses a white spot, reaching centre of wing, thence continued as a line to tornus; a small black mark preceding this below middle; a curved black fascia from costa at $\frac{3}{4}$ round termen to tornus, anteriorly margined with white, the space between this and the median fascia being filled with bright ochreous; a black apical blotch; in some specimens the space between the costal fasciae is suffusedly filled with dark fuscous, the ochreous and white colouring being almost obsolete*: cilia whitish-ochreous more or less sprinkled with fuscous; apex fuscous. Hindwings dark greyish-fuscous: cilia grey-fuscous with darker basal line.

Distinguished from *T. ingenua* Meyr., its nearest ally, by the white basal area of forewings.

Hunter Mountains, in January. Three specimens beaten from undergrowth in *Nothofagus* forest at about 2,750 ft.

HELIODINIDAE.

Thylacosceles radians n. sp.

♂ ♀. 8–9½ mm. Head and palpi shining white. Antennae white, infuscated on apical third. Thorax grey-whitish. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, apical half in ♂ dark fuscous. Legs white, tibial fringe black. Forewings moderate, parallel-sided, costa hardly arched, apex acute, termen extremely oblique, *leadен fuscous, somewhat ochreous-tinged in ♀*; an obscure suffused white blotch in disc at $\frac{3}{4}$, sometimes preceded by a white spot on tornus: cilia fuscous. Hindwings and cilia grey-fuscous.

Smaller and darker than *T. acridomima* Meyr.

Seaward Bush (Invercargill). Fairly common in December. *T. acridomima* is attached to the fern *Aspidium aculeatum* var. *vestitum*, and it is possible that the food plant of *T. radians* is *Polypodium diversifolium*, which, with other epiphytic growth, frequently covers the trunks of the kamahi.

GLYPHIPTERYGIDAE.

Hieroderis (?) stellata n. sp.

♂. 20 mm. Head ferruginous-brown. Palpi dark fuscous, apex of second joint beneath and apex of terminal joint whitish. Antennae

narrowly annulated with ferruginous-brown and white. Thorax, anterior half dark cupreous with purplish sheen, posterior half white. Abdomen greyish-fuscous. Legs fuscous-grey, anterior pair darker, tarsi broadly annulated with white. Forewings, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, termen subsinuate, little oblique, rounded beneath; *shining cupreous; markings white*; an irregularly-triangular basal patch on lower half of wing, its upper edge indented: a round spot beneath costa at $\frac{1}{4}$; a chain of small spots from costa at $\frac{1}{2}$ curving round to costa at $\frac{5}{8}$; an inwardly-oblique series of two or three spots from costa at $\frac{7}{8}$; a dot on costa before apex; a large triangular patch on dorsum before middle, its apex reaching to centre of wing and its base broadly bifid; a round spot on dorsum at $\frac{1}{2}$, followed by a series of spots which curve round to tornus: cilia cupreous with white patches beneath apex and at tornus. Hindwings elongate-ovate; dark fuscous: cilia paler, with obscure dark basal line and tips whitish round apex.

Very handsome and distinct. The generic position is provisional: the species probably belongs to a genus not hitherto recorded from New Zealand.

Blue Cliff (Fiord County). A single specimen taken in January by Mr. C. C. Fenwick. It was captured in a bush track after dark. Type in coll. C. C. Fenwick.

Glyphipteryx barbata n. sp.

♂. 15–20 mm. Head and thorax fuscous-grey. Palpi fuscous-grey, *second joint with dense rounded tuft of long hair*. Antennae blackish. Abdomen fuscous-grey, segmental divisions and anal tuft paler. Legs fuscous-grey, tarsi annulated with fuscous and whitish. Forewings elongate-ovate, costa strongly arched, apex acutely projecting, termen extremely oblique; *fuscous-grey with faint brassy sheen; a white median stripe from base to beneath apex, becoming obsolete towards extremities*: apical $\frac{1}{3}$ of costa more or less whitish with three or four dot-like strigae near apex: cilia fuscous-grey with obscure darker basal line. Hindwings fuscous-grey: cilia fuscous-whitish, paler round apex.

Superficially very like *G. bactrias* Meyr., but at once distinguished by the tufted palpi.

Discovered by Mr. C. E. Clarke, who found it fairly common at Waitati (Dunedin) in November. Type in coll. C. E. Clarke.

HYPONOMEUTIDAE.

Zelleria rorida n. sp.

♂ ♀. 13–15 mm. Head and palpi white densely sprinkled with ochreous. Antennae brown. Thorax white mixed with ochreous. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs grey-whitish, anterior pair infuscated. Forewings elongate, of uniform breadth, costa slightly arched, apex subacute, termen very oblique, *pale greyish-ochreous irrorated with blackish-brown*, an irregular interrupted white suffusion along dorsum, continued up lower half of termen; three series of blackish-brown spots from base to termen, sometimes more or less obsolete, first on costa, second on upper median vein, third on lower median; sometimes a similar series below fold; a broad inwardly-oblique brown fascia from costa to dorsum at $\frac{1}{3}$; a semi-oval brown spot on dorsum at $\frac{1}{2}$; *an irregular white blotch on costa near apex*: cilia ochreous-grey, brown round apex. Hindwings grey: cilia ochreous-grey.

Differs from *Z. sphenota* (Meyr.) in the presence of the preapical white blotch.

Bluff and Invercargill, in coastal forest; a male and female in November. Mr. J. H. Lewis has taken the species in Central Otago.

PLUTELLIDAE.

Dolichernis jubata n. sp.

♂. 14 mm. Head ochreous. Antennae ochreous, annulated with fuscous. Palpi ochreous mixed with brown, terminal joint brownish. Thorax ochreous, shoulders brownish-black. Abdomen ochreous-grey. Legs ochreous-grey, anterior tarsi fuscous annulated with ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa strongly and evenly arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, oblique; *light ochreous; markings blackish brown*; a broad stripe along costa, irregular beneath, interrupted before apex, apical spot darker; first discal spot obliquely before plical, touching costal stripe: plical at $\frac{1}{2}$, oviform; second discal transverse, touching costal stripe; a broad fascia along termen, interrupted below apex; numerous scattered dark scales on lower half of wing: cilia ochreous with broad dark basal line. Hindwings grey-whitish: cilia grey with darker line round apex.

Very distinct. The species is placed in *Dolichernis* pending the discovery of further material; with the exception of the proportionate length of antenna to forewing the characters agree very well.

Tisbury, Invercargill. A single male taken in kamahi (*Weinmannia racemosa*) forest in January, 1917. Mr. G. V. Hudson has also a single example, taken at Kaero in January, 1913. Evidently a wide-ranging though scarce species. Type in coll. A. Philpott.

Orthenches polita n. sp.

♂. 11 mm. Head whitish-brown. Palpi white, brownish beneath. Antennae bronzy-brown, broadly annulated with white. Thorax shining dark brown. Abdomen and legs grey-fuscous. Forewings rather long, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, oblique; shining brassy with cupreous reflections; *a large white oviform spot in middle near base; a broad white striga from dorsum at middle reaching half across wing; an irregular white blotch above tornus*: a streak of purplish-violet from beneath basal spot along fold to tornus, attenuated at extremities and interrupted at median fascia and before tornus; a similarly coloured but more obscure streak from above median fascia to tornal blotch: cilia grey, darker round apex. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Not closely related to any other *Orthenches*; perhaps nearest to *O. drosocalca* Meyr., but quite different in the arrangement of markings.

Invercargill. The type was taken in July, and another specimen was secured in February.

TINEIDAE.

Sagephora exsanguis n. sp.

♂. 10-12 mm. Head white, face ochreous. Palpi white, apical half of second joint brown. Antennae, thorax, and abdomen white. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen rounded, extremely oblique; *white; costa and dorsum broadly pale-brownish throughout reducing ground-colour to a median stripe*; apical half of dorsal stripe irregularly margined above with blackish; a few dark scales on costa near apex: cilia concolorous with wing-markings. Hindwings and cilia shining white.

Differs from the other members of the genus in its pale coloration.

A single specimen taken at Bluff in November, and a few secured by Mr. C. E. Clarke near Dunedin in October, November, and December.

Sabatinca barbarica n. sp. MICROPTERYGIDAE.

♂. 10–11 mm. Head rather bright ochreous. Antennae pale ochreous, apical portion black. Thorax ochreous. Abdomen dark greyish-fuscous. Legs ochreous, tarsi annulated with black. Forewings ovate-lanceolate, costa moderately arched, apex acute, termen extremely oblique; *pale ochreous; a bright coppery suffusion along dorsum often segregated into one or more spots*; base of costa obscurely darker; an interrupted irregular coppery fascia from costa near base to tornus, sometimes including an almost black spot at middle; sometimes one or more coppery spots on costa at $\frac{1}{2}$; three coppery (sometimes blackish) spots on costa at apex, from which an irregular coppery fascia runs towards dorsum, connecting with first fascia above tornus; sometimes a blackish dot on termen at middle: cilia pale ochreous.

Near *S. caustica* Meyr., but larger and more vividly marked.

Seaward Bush (Invercargill). Eight examples taken amongst low herbage in the forest in December and January.

ART. X.—*Descriptions of New Zealand Lepidoptera.*

By E. MEYRICK, B.A., F.R.S.

Communicated by G. V. Hudson, F.E.S.

[Read before the Wellington Philosophical Society, 12th December, 1917; received by Editors, 22nd December, 1917; issued separately, 24th May, 1918.]

THE material for these notes was received from my esteemed correspondent Mr. G. V. Hudson.

PHYCITIDAE.

Delogenes n. gen.

Tongue developed. Antennae in ♂ shortly ciliated, slightly sinuate and thickened towards base of stalk, basal joint moderate. Labial palpi moderate, subascending, second joint considerably thickened with dense appressed scales, terminal joint very short, obtuse. Maxillary palpi imperceptible. Forewings with 4 and 5 stalked, 9 and 10 out of 8. Hindwings with cell not quite reaching middle; 3 and 4 stalked, 5 absent, 7 out of 6, anastomosing with 8.

This remarkable and interesting genus is a notable addition to the scanty local representation of the family.

Delogenes limodoxa n. sp.

♂. 24 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax grey suffusedly irrorated with whitish. Abdomen whitish-grey, anal tuft ochreous-whitish. Forewings very elongate-triangular, very narrow at base, costa almost straight, gently arched towards apex, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, oblique; fuscous, finely and suffusedly irrorated with white; lines dark brown sprinkled with blackish, first rather oblique, nearly straight, dilated towards costa, second